ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

766. The total receipt of the farm during the year was Rs. 1,29,962-27 (Rs. 65,775-38) as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,009—07 (Rs. 94,701—29).

GOVERNMENT STUD FARM, KUNIGAL.

767. *Blood stock.*—The year opened with 6 (9) Stallions, 15 (13) mares and 5 (2) young stock.

768. *Eve Blood Stock Scheme Animals.*—The year opened with 1 (4) mare and 2 (3) young stock. During the year 1 (1) foal was born and 2 (2) were sold leaving one mare and one foal at the close of the year.

769. *Private owned animals.*—The year opened with 16 (13) mares and 9 (6) young stock. During the year 4 (6) mares and 6 (3) foals were withdrawn. Eight (7) were born and 13 (9) mares were added during the year.

770. *Sheep Breeding.*—At the beginning of the year there were 142 (197) Bannur breed of sheep. During the year there were 30 (40) births and 18 (23) deaths. Thirty-seven (46) culled ones were sold in public auction leaving 117 (142) at the close of the year.

771. The total receipts and expenditure of the Farm during the year were Rs. 1,06 175—48 (Rs. 79,381—51) and Rs. 1,36,735-28 (Rs. 1,62,564-57) respectively.

(iv) Fisheries.

General

772. The year 1959-60 saw further progress in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan Schemes for the Development of Fisheries in the State. Mechanisation of fishing made good headway and most of the mechanised fishing boats had good catches particularly towards the end of the year. A second boat building yard with an engine servicing station was set up at Karwar, to speed up the boat building programme. The construction of buildings for the Ice Plant at Coondapur, Fishermen's Training Centre at Mangalore, Field Laboratory at Hessaraghatta and the Ice Plant-*cum*-Cold Storage at Karwar made good progress during the year.

773. A scheme for the intensive development of Fisheries in Community Development Blocks was inaugurated in four selected Blocks in the State.

774. The fishing season on the coast was a failure during the year as compared to the previous years. The fishermen however obtained comparatively good prices for the catches which compensated to some extent the poor catches. Fishing season

775. *Mackerel*: The mackerel fishery was poor during the year particularly in South Kanara District where the landings were only about a tenth of the landings of the previous year.

776. *Oil Sardine*: The sardine fishery was poor on the North Kanara Coast and the bulk of the catches contained immature and lean specimens. On the South Kanara Coast, on the other hand, the catches of the oil sardine were better than in the previous years and the fish had a high oil content. The peak landings of sardines were in November 1959.

777. *Cat fish*: Cat fish is an important commercial variety of fish landed on the coast of South Kanara District.

778. *Prawns*: The prawn fishery was not good during the year. The mechanised fishing boats engaged in Shrimp trawling had good catches of prawns and miscellaneous fish, particularly towards the end of the year.

779. A total quantity of about 44,000 (1,00,000) tons of fish was estimated to have been landed on the Mysore Coast during the year. The rate for 1,000 fresh cat fish varied from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750.

780. *Other varieties*: Ghol fish catches were scanty as compared to previous year's catches. The catches were mostly cured and exported. The catches of Sharks were fair. Soles and Seer constituted the rest of the fishery.

781. This is the fourth year of mechanised fishing in the State. At the end of the year, there were 26 mechanised boats. Mechanised Fishing.

782. Fishing from the indigenous boats and nets was extremely poor, the mechanised boats had good fishing during the year, particularly in shrimp trawling. A notable haul was one made by the Training Centre boat where 2,440 lbs of prawns and miscellaneous fish were landed in one haul of 40 feet trawl net.

783. There were 11 "Pablo" type boats operating at the end of the year. During the year 15 more boats were constructed,

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES.

Fishing Processing and Preservation.

Fish Curing Yards.

784. Efforts were made to increase the facilities for processing and preservation of fish. The Government Ice Factory and Cold Storage at Mangalore catered to the increased demand for ice storage and freezing facilities. A deep freezer cabinet was provided at Hubli.

785. The running of Government Fish Curing Yards in important fish landing centres along the coastal districts of North and South Kanara continued to be one of the important activities of the Department. During the year 2,71,427 maunds of fish were brought to the yards for curing. A total quantity of 5,09,915 maunds of salt were issued for curing fish.

Fish Transportation.

786. Fish from Karwar was transported to Hubli, Dharwar and Belgaum while fish from South Kanara District were transported to the inland markets at Sakleshpur, Jaipur, Chickmagalur, Bhadravathi, etc.

Fish By-Products.

787. Shark Liver Oil, Sardine Oil, Fish guano and fish manure were the main by-products produced from the marine fisheries of the State.

Shark Liver Oil Production.

788. As in the previous years, the supply of Shark Liver and Shark Liver Oil from eight centres of South Kanara District to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode was continued during the year.

Sardine Oil and Fish guano.

789. Fiftyeight oil and guano factories worked during the year and produced 361 tons of oil and 950 tons of guano.

Beach dried fish manure.

790. Five hundred and fiftyfive tons of beach dried fish manure was prepared during the year as against 70 tons in the previous year.

Inland Fisheries Research Station, Bangalore.

791. Under the scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan, the nucleus of a Fisheries Research station was started at Bangalore during the year. Induced breeding of carps was one of the items of work taken up at Hesaraghatta, Bellanadur, Krishnarajasagar and Neerasagar. Eight thousand mirror carp fingerlings were obtained at Hesaraghatta. Studies on larval feeding and growth rate of the carps with a view to reduce mortality at infant stage were pursued.

792. A Fisheries Technological Research Station at Mangalore, for carrying out studies on fish by-products was sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan.

793. The Central Fisheries Research Station Unit set up by the Central Government continued its work on the Fisheries of the Tungabhadra Reservoir.

794. The programme of gradually extending inland Fisheries development work to the various districts included in the Second Five Year Plan was continued during the year. Inland Fisheries.

795. The inland fishery sub-divisional units continued to carry out survey of inland waters in the districts as in the previous year.

796. A quantity of 22,13,500 carp fry costing Rs. 74,088-40 was imported from Calcutta.

797. About 37,600 (14,160) fingerlings of suitable varieties were supplied through Community Development Blocks and also directly to private fish farmers during the year.

798. Greater attention was paid to the culture of this exotic carp as there is great demand for this fish. Mirror Carp Culture.

799. Fishing in the perennial waters was generally regulated by issue of licences while the fisheries in non-perennial waters was leased out in auction.

800. At the end of the year, there were 68 Fishermen's co-operative Societies including six formed during the year. Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.

801. Out of a sum of Rs. 2,73,218—78 due to Government on account of loans granted to fishermen's Co-operatives and individual fisherman, a sum of Rs. 89,798-28 represented the old loans granted by the former Government of Bombay prior to the re-organisation of States. A sum of Rs. 1,83,420-50 was due out of long—term loans granted in the previous years under Second Five Year Plan Scheme. Financial Assistance and Outstanding Loans.

802. The fisheries schools were opened in the fishing villages and fishermen were persuaded to send their children to the schools. Instruction in these schools had a fishery bias and in addition to the usual subjects, fish biology, fishery technology, net-making, coir work, carpentary etc. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 5,546. Fisheries Schools.

803. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 7,93,558 and Rs. 15,84,453-00 (including the subventions from the Government of India) respectively. Finance.